

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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RICE SUCCEEDS PROSSER.

 The Latter's Insubordination Loses  
Him His Job.

It is almost certain that W. H. Rice, Jr., of Lihue, will be the next deputy sheriff of Kauai. Yesterday Marshal A. M. Brown sent a notification to Deputy Sheriff M. F. Prosser that he was relieved from his office. This was done at Attorney General Cooper's order. The latter made an investigation of Prosser's conduct, during his visit to Lihue, and concluded that owing to Prosser's insubordination, he was unfit to continue as a public official.

Attorney General Cooper did not care to say who would succeed Prosser, but it is understood that with the latter's notification of dismissal went a letter to W. H. Rice, Jr., offering him the deputyship. That Rice will accept is not yet certain, though some of his friends here say he has already been sounded on the subject.

Rev. V. H. Kitcat Resigns.

It is learned that the Rev. V. H. Kitcat has resigned his office of vice dean and parish priest in the Cathedral, the resignation to take effect June 30. Mr. Kitcat's resignation is a step in the changes which will gradually take place in the Anglican Church in consequence of the annexation of the Islands to America. Mr. Kitcat came to these Islands fourteen years ago and now intends to return to work for a period in England. Correspondence on the subject between the Bishop of the Diocese and Mr. Kitcat will appear in the Diocesan Magazine of March 31. The resignation of Mr. Kitcat will leave an important post vacant in the Cathedral and the appointment of a successor will be looked for with deep interest by the members of the church.

L. A. Thurston, J. B. Castle and C. Hodemann went into quarantine yesterday in a cottage on the premises of Mr. Castle at Waikiki, preparatory to a trip to the Island of Maui.

## THE WAR AND ITS ECHOES

### Notes From the African Conflict.

### INCIDENTS GRAVE AND GAY

### A London Letter Full of Interesting Gossip From the Fighters On the Veldt.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Sergeant Harry Fiske, of the Second Devons, writes to the Morning Leader from Chieveley Camp: "Last Saturday we had a day out, i. e., caught a party of the enemy in the open veldt—a rare chance, which, needless to say, was made the most of. Ladysmith was being severely bombarded, so that the troops here made a demonstration to draw their attention from Ladysmith. The whole force there (Chieveley) turned out and advanced. My company was escort to artillery. This is always the very worst job, as the guns are sure to draw most of the enemy's fire. When you are 'warned' for that duty everybody looks sad and thoughtful for a few moments; some say 'Oh, Lord!' then some wag shouts 'Now we shan't be long,' and everybody laughs and goes on as though there were no such things as shot and shell. Truly, the British soldier is a queer mortal—as seen on service."

#### Not Used to Mule Riding.

Seaman Albert Large, of H. M. S. Terrible, writes of Christmas day in Chieveley Camp. Unfortunately Large was not able to participate actively in the fun that was going. He says: "I was not up to much on Christmas day—rather sore because I had been mule-riding on one of my mules about three days before. I rode it down to the river and back, about six miles, bare-backed. I could not sit down for a week afterwards without great pain. We are still shelling the Boers twice, and sometimes three times a day. We often put marks round the gun to lay it by during the day, and then with these marks open fire during the night at places where they sleep, so we don't give them much peace."

#### Prisoners' Memories.

Writing from Port Elizabeth, a private in the Welsh Regiment says: "I was on guard a few nights before I wrote this letter, over a prison. There were some Boer prisoners, and among them were four Welshmen and one English. They were from Forestfach. When I told them I was from Durhant they shed some tears, and asked me if I knew the fellow who wasitching on top of Mr. Philip Richard's plant about six or seven years ago. I told them that was my brother, and they asked me to send their love to him and wish him a 'Happy New Year.'"

#### They Had to Run for It.

Samuel Youd, a Cardiff hussar, had an exciting time near Colenso before Christmas. Youd and six others were on a small cossack post when they were

surprised by some sixty Boers, whom they didn't know from Colonial stories. "We lost two men and seven horses," Youd writes to the Leader. "We retumed their fire until they were within forty or fifty yards, and then we had to run for it; such a run I would not do again for anything. We had 500 yards to go to the picket, in charge of Mr. Denny. We ran in a proper hail of bullets. I soon got wounded, and thought I should drop every minute either exhausted or shot, but I managed to get in all right."

#### Hidden in a Trench.

"My troubles were not over, though," continues Youd, "as a few minutes after another party of Boers were seen coming to cut off our retreat, so the order was given to mount. I tried to get up behind another fellow, but was too exhausted, so they galloped away and left me among the enemy. Of course, 'twas unavoidable. I got in a trench and lay there as still as a mouse with the Boers above firing after the picket. If they had looked over the edge they could have seen me, as there was no cover of any kind. After they ceased fire above I waited for about half an hour, and then came out. I did not feel at all safe, as I did not know whether the Boers had gone or not, but, as luck would have it, they had, and I managed to get away without a scratch."

#### Boers Who Never Came.

Private Neville, of the Twelfth Lancers, writing to his friends from Modder River, tells a doleful story of how he spent New Year's Day. He says: "We turned out at 1 o'clock in the morning, and went 10 miles to the right of General Cronje's position. After patrolling the hills all day, we lighted fires at night in the hope of attracting the Boers. Then we changed our position entirely, moving about five miles further away. We halted, took our saddles off, and formed a square behind the saddles. With only a cloak to cover us we lay through the cold night, and were up at the first streak of dawn. We were told to stand to our arms, as the Boers always attack at daybreak. This went on for four days, and I don't think I had nine hours sleep all the time. We were supposed to cut off and capture a large body of Boers and a convoy, but they never came."

#### Bayoneted a Chicken.

R. R. Thompson, of the Canadian contingent, writing from Belmont camp to his friends at home, described the day's work of the soldiers and the final attack with fixed bayonets on a strong position, namely a farmhouse, with four non-offensive people in it. All he struck with a bayonet was a fine fat chicken, for the sticking of which he was given five days' close barracks and three extra fatigues. There was absolutely no news came to them except that the Imperial Government tried to keep them alive by saying that they might be attacked at any moment.

Private H. Chalifont, of the Hospital Corps, writing of the battle of Colenso, says: "We had a very hard time of it; over 400 of our wounded went through our hands. It was very dangerous work, as we were under a very dangerous fire all the time the fighting was on—about eight hours—during which time we had nothing to eat and nothing to drink except water. I am about sick of it. Soldiering is all right at home, but on this job it's decidedly off, especially after hard day's march and fighting to lie down to rest on a waterproof sheet with a blanket between two of us. We are up at half-past 4 a. m. every day, sometimes before, and sometimes marching all night. No doubt a job

(Continued on Page 4.)

## EXIT JAPAN'S PESTILENCE

### The Plague a Thing of the Past.

### PLANS AGAINST RETURN

### The Disease Still Prevalent in India, Hongkong and the Island of Formosa.

KOBE, Feb. 21.—No more cases of plague having appeared in Kobe or Osaka, the authorities have now rescinded the regulation requiring the medical inspection of passengers traveling by foreign steamers and on the railway lines.

This withdrawal of the last of the special regulations connected with the suppression of the disease may be taken as showing that all danger of infection has now disappeared. It is true that a return of milder weather may lead to a reappearance of the epidemic, but that is a point which must be left to the future to decide. The fact remains that in no other Far Eastern country where the plague has appeared has it so quickly been subdued, and, as we have before stated, the authorities deserve the highest praise for their success. Conditions of climate and habits of life have no doubt had something to do with the relatively mild character of the outbreak, but its prompt suppression is undoubtedly due to the active measures taken. One point to which attention may be drawn is the readiness with which doctors have volunteered their services, although at great risk of becoming themselves infected. The Osaka Plague Inspection Office has now secured the services of the 200 doctors which it was thought would be required for the operation of stamping out the plague in Osaka. Happily, however, their services for the most part will not be required.

Governor Ohmori issued on the 1st inst. a proclamation with regard to the precautionary measures for preventing a rerudescence of plague. The proclamation is to the effect that as no fresh cases of plague have taken place since the 22d of December last, and no bacilli have recently been found among the rats caught, it is now considered by the authorities that the malady has totally disappeared from Kobe. The disease, however, is still raging in India as well as in Hongkong and other Chinese ports, and in Formosa; therefore, in case precautions to prevent its recurrence are neglected, the plague may reappear as milder weather approaches. In view of this, the authorities concerned are still maintaining strict vigilance, and individuals are urged to diligently carry out the cleansing of premises and houses and to continue the clearing out of rats so as to give no possible opportunity for the reappearance of the disease.

The plague is now considered to have disappeared in Osaka, no fresh cases having occurred since the 12th ult. The first case was reported on the 15th of November last, a young girl

being the victim. The total number of patients amounted to 42, of whom 40 (22 males and 18 females) died, and 2 (males) are under treatment. Divided according to the ages, there were under 10 years, fourteen; under 20 years, seven; under 30 years, six; under 40 years, seven; under 50 years, and five between 50 and 70 years. The cost of the operations for stamping out the disease up to the present amount to some 300,000 yen, including 100,000 yen for the Osaka-fu expenditure, 150,000 yen as State subsidy, and some 40,000 yen for salaries to doctors, the expense of which was shared by the State and Osaka-fu.

A telegram of the 1st inst. from the Governor General of Formosa states that 3 cases and 4 deaths from plague were reported on the 29th ult., 1 case and 2 deaths on the 30th, and 1 case on the 31st in Taipai prefecture, and 2 cases on the 30th ult. in Tainan prefecture. This has brought the total number of cases from January 1st to 31, and the deaths to 38.

#### THROUGH A SKYLIGHT.

#### Fearful Fall of a Laborer in the Love Building.

Tenants in the Love building were startled yesterday morning by a terrific crash of glass and the vision of the body of a man smashing through the skylight to the upper hallway. The unfortunate intruder lay stunned and bleeding on the floor while lawyers, dentists, real estate agents and artists rushed frantically for medical aid. The man was found to be seriously but not fatally injured, and on regaining consciousness explained the mystery of his painful entry.

He is an Italian employee of the Hawaiian Electric Light Company and ascended to the roof of the Love building to repair some wires there. Catching his foot in an obstruction, he stumbled and before he could catch himself plunged headlong through the hick skylight, carrying with him the huge sheets of glass of which it was made. The victim was removed to his room at Moanalua, and the doctors say will recover fully with time and care. His face, hands and arms were badly cut and his whole body fearfully bruised from his terrible fall.

#### Pauahi Street Extension.

The jury consisting of Theo. F. Lansing, F. W. McChesney, E. F. Bishop, T. J. King and Fred. Harrison met yesterday morning and, after a full discussion of the plans of the Interior Department for the extension of Pauahi street from Nuuanu avenue to Fort street, came to a unanimous decision to recommend the plans in a written report which will be forwarded through the Marshal. Most of the owners of property affected by the extension were present and took part in the discussion.

#### Foreign Jury Called.

The foreign jury is to meet this morning at 9:30 for the consideration of criminal cases. Judge Perry issued an order to this effect yesterday. Among the cases on the calendar are those of L. Ahlo, unlawful possession of opium; Jim Shearn, assault with a dangerous weapon; Tam Tai and four others, riot and unlawful assembly, Lai Fu, assault and battery, and W. H. Marshall, libelous publication.

A flowing well is a novelty in the foundation of the new Thurston building on Merchant street. The stream first showed when digging began and neatly walled-up is now a thing of beauty besides having a tap for use by the engines in case of fire.

## FIGURES OF THE MAIL

### Report of Postmaster General Oat.

### ACCOUNTS FOR TWO YEARS

Interesting Details of the Island Offices and of the Postal Savings Bank.

A creditable condition is shown by the biennial report of the Postmaster General of Hawaii, just from the presses of the Hawaiian Gazette Company. In an introduction Mr. Oat sums up his report in a few terse paragraphs, which are as follows:

The revenue from all sources has been \$208,013.55, and the total expenditures from appropriations \$157,359.39, leaving a net gain to the postoffice of \$50,654.19.

A great increase in the work of all branches of the bureau is to be reported, not only in the general postoffice, but all through the Islands, and with the increased number of steamers that are expected to be put in service in the near future, a still greater increase is looked for. In this connection I might add that the general postoffice is entirely too small for handling the work that is now required.

With the increase of population, more lock boxes are required. Applications for these are being refused daily.

If the delivery system was established the present number of lock boxes would probably prove sufficient, but before the delivery can be successfully inaugurated, it will be necessary for all houses to be officially numbered.

I would also recommend the adding of more street collection boxes, in the various parts of the city, with a regular collection cart for same.

All mails are larger than formerly and still increasing and the office requires a staff of good, intelligent clerks. To procure such, and hold them, better salaries are required than heretofore.

The gross revenue from the Money Order Department was \$20,295.31, against \$16,618.17 for the previous period, showing an increase of \$3,677.14.

During the period the number of parcels dispatched have been 9,040 on which postage has been collected to the amount of \$1,913.25, an against \$1,228.34 of the previous period, and we received from abroad 20,777 parcels, an increase of 6,902 over the last period on which duties have been collected to the amount of \$19,771.83, and paid over to the Bureau of Customs.

Details of the receipts and expenditures show that for the two years, 1898 and 1899, which the report covers, stamp sales realized \$16,244.35. Box rents at the general postoffice brought in \$15,139.36, at Island offices \$1,807.23, money order fees \$20,260.77, and treasury deposits \$205,563.22. Some of the bigger figures are as follows: Postmaster General, \$6,000; Deputy Postmaster General and Secretary, \$4,000; Superintendent Money Order Bank, \$4,000; Superintendent Postal Savings Bank, \$4,000; pay of clerks, \$33,720; pay of postmasters, \$40,000; pay of mail carriers, \$38,000; Incidentally, \$17,000; special mail carriage fee, \$15,000; ext. inter-island mail service, \$2,000; postal money order capital \$3,500; printing \$600 postal cards, \$713.50. Total \$167,933.50.

Of ordinary letters 1,155,167 were received and 1,385,443 dispatched; of registered letters 25,802 were received and 20,846 dispatched; of prints 1,011,275 were received and 298,322 dispatched. During the period 9,040 parcels were dispatched on which postage of \$1,913.25 was collected. From the United States 18,463 parcels were received, from Canada 2,216, from Sydney 57 and Auckland 41. On these the Government collected duties of \$19,771.83.

The amount of the money order business was as follows: Domestic orders issued at General Post Office, 4,151, amounting to \$100,430.23; at Island offices 6

# NEWS FROM FAR EAST

Vicissitudes of Chinese Emperor.

## JAPAN - HAWAIIAN TRADE

Trouble Over Priests at Manila--The Plague at Hongkong--Japanese Naval Maneuvers.

HONGKONG, Feb. 12.—The following Imperial decrees are taken from the North China Daily News:

To Receive Instructions Concerning a New Emperor.—The Grand Secretariat is hereby commanded to transmit our instructions to the following persons: Pu Wei, Prince of Kung, 1st Order, Princes Tsai Lien and Tsai Ying, 3d Order, and Duke Tsai Lan; also the members of the Grand Secretariat, Lord Chamberlain, Ministers of the Presence, Grand Council, Board of Comptrollers General of the Imperial Household Department, the Manchu and Chinese Presidents of the Six Boards and Nine Ministries, and the heads of the Imperial Academy and Library. The above named are hereby commanded to assemble in the Palace tomorrow morning (January 24th) and await further instructions.

Notes.—To assemble such men as those noted above and at such a time and place is permissible only when there is a serious national crisis, to report the sudden death of the Emperor, or to tell them of the appointment of a new occupant of the Dragon Throne.—Translator.

The Resignation of the Emperor Kuang Hsu.—While yet in our infancy we were, by grace of the Emperor Tung Chih, chosen to succeed him in the heavy responsibilities of head of the whole Empire, and when His Majesty died we sought day and night to be deserving of such kindness by energy and faithfulness in our duties. We were also indebted to the Empress Dowager, who taught and cherished us abundantly, and to her we owe our safety to the present day. Now be it also known that, when selected to the throne, it was then agreed that if ever we should have a son, that son should be proclaimed heir to the throne. But ever since last year (1888) we have been constantly ill, and it was for this reason that in the eighth month of that year (September, 1888, referring to the *compte d'état*—Translator), the Empress Dowager graciously acceded to our urgent prayers and took over the reins of government in order to instruct us in our duties. A year has now passed and still we find ourselves an invalid; but ever keeping in our mind that we do not belong to the direct line of succession and that for the sake of the safety of the empire of our ancestors a legal heir should be selected to the throne, we again prayed the Empress Dowager to graciously choose from amongst the members of the Imperial Clan such an one, and this she has done in the person of Pu Chun, son of Tsai Yi, Prince Tuan, 2d Order.

Kuang Hsu Proclaims the New Emperor.—We hereby command that Pu Chun, the son of Tuan, 2d Order, be made heir to the late Emperor Tung Chih.

Note.—In other words, to succeed Tung Chih as Emperor, while it makes Kuang Hsu a usurper of the throne, his election as successor of Tung Chih being, after twenty-five years, suddenly discovered to have been illegal!—Translator.

Tutors for the New Emperor.—The Ta A-ko (the usual designation of the Manchus for an Emperor's son—Translator), being still young in years and at the age for instruction, we (these decrees are still made to appear as if issued by Kuang Hsu himself—Translator) hereby appoint Ch'ung Yi (father-in-law of Tung Chih) to be Imperial tutor, and the Grand Secretary Hsu Tung (Chinese Bannerman) is to be always by the Prince's side to attend to him. The Court of the Prince is to be in the Western Palace (the Empress Dowager's quarters).

Note.—The characters used to express where the new Emperor is to reside are chu-phu only used in relation to the Emperor's coming and going, while the new Emperor himself in the decree is merely designated, "Ta A-ko," or son of the Emperor—an egregious breach of Court etiquette.—Translator.

The Dates for Hailing the New Emperor.—The Princes and Ministers and Presidents of the various Boards and Ministries are hereby ordered to wear full Court dress on the 25th and 26th instants and be prepared with Ju-i (jade or wooden sceptres) on those of the Emperor—an egregious breach of Court etiquette.—Translator.

We translate the following items, issued in a special supplement by the Universal Gazette, concerning the excitement into which Chinese in various parts of the country and elsewhere have been thrown upon receipt of the news that the Emperor Kuang Hsu's legal heir had to the throne of the late Emperor Tung Chih had been ignored, and that an heir had been selected in the person of the 3-year-old son of Prince Tuan, the second son of the Emperor Tso Kien, fifth brother, commonly known as Tsai Tuan or the Fifth Prince.

"We have been informed that a number of the officials, gentry and literati of Hupen province have drawn up memorials to the Empress Dowager, protesting against this violation of the laws of primogeniture, which the writers themselves intend to take up to Peking, traveling overland. The memorials also demanded that the Emperor be permitted to resume the reins of government.—Telegrams from the principal Chinese residing in the islands of the Southern Pacific and in

the oceans, and California, have passed through Shanghai addressed to the Taung-tien Yamen, announcing the surprise and pain of the senders upon learning of the deposition of Kuang Hsu and the selection of an heir to the throne, and strongly protesting against such a thing. The telegrams further pray that the Emperor be permitted to resume the reins of government, which, if not granted, would make all (Chinese) lose their faith in the dynasty, so that from henceforth no one could guarantee the future stability of the Empire. Finally, should the Empress Dowager persist in her intention to appoint a new Emperor, the protesters and all who are of one mind will return to the land of their ancestors to support H.I.M. Kiang Hsu.—It is stated that the Empress Dowager and her advisers, being afraid of a revolution in Peking, have applied to the Russian Government for help, and that, accordingly, Russian troops are expected at Peking soon.—It is reliably reported that the Japanese Government has, through its Minister at Peking, protested against this action of the Empress Dowager.—The Empress Dowager is said to depend upon the Manchu troops (the Husheng Brigade) of Prince Tuan (the father of the new heir-apparent) for protection, and to suppress any disturbances with a strong hand. His troops number nearly 10,000 men, and he is also hand-in-glove with the "Boxers" and other anti-foreign bands in Shantung, Chihli, and Honan provinces."

Later.—Owing to the pressure of public opinion, all the decrees enumerated above were rescinded and Kuang Hsu remains on the throne.

### Accident to the Wheeling.

MANILA, Feb. 10.—On the German Emperor's birthday, the warships in the harbor were decorated and at noon salutes were fired. While a salute was being fired on the U. S. gunboat Wheeling a sad accident occurred. One of the guns missed fire, and the gun's crew were examining into the cause of the jam when an explosion which burst open the break block occurred. Gunners Mate and Campbell were killed instantly, Lieutenant Commander F. E. Beatty, Gunners Nelson, Conroy, and Brite were seriously injured. Nelson died yesterday morning.

Kang-Yu -

HONGKONG, Feb. 12.—Kang-Yu-Wei, who has been living quietly in Hollywood Road, Hongkong, for sometime, left for Singapore on Saturday in the P. and O. steamer *Bombay*, traveling under an assumed name. He was accompanied to the steamer by an escort of police.

### Men of War at Hongkong.

Hongkong harbor presents an imposing and warlike appearance with the large number of men-of-war here at present. There are British, the Victorious, Centurion and Barfleur, battleships; Undaunted, Orlando, Iphigenia and Brisk, cruisers; Alacrity, Phoenix, Algerine, Waterwitch, sloops; Fame, Whiting, Hart and Handy, destroyers, and several gunboats and torpedo-boats in reserve. The foreign men-of-war here are American, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Wheeling, Monadnock, and gunboats in dock; German, Hert, Iltis; French, Pascal; Austrian, Zenith; Danish, Valkyrien. Their crews total to several thousand men.

### Cable Project.

The Echo de Chine states that a project has been formed by M. Doumer, Governor General of French Indo-China, for connecting the French and Russian telegraph systems in China. The project includes the laying of a short cable to connect Cape St. Jacques, at the mouth of Don-Hsi, a river in Saigon, with Pulo Condor, an island about eighty miles from the mouth of Mekong, on the route from Bangkok to Singapore. The English cable connecting Haiphong and Felchow would be repurchased, and prolonged by an overhead wire to Kwang-chow-wan, and thence a submarine cable would connect with the Russian system at Amoy.

### Japanese Naval Maneuvers.

The approaching Japanese naval maneuvers will be on an unprecedented scale. Forty ships are expected to take part in them, independently of torpedo craft, the squadrons of Yokosuka, Sasebo, and Kure contributing their quota to swell the strength of the standing squadron. In addition to the line-of-battle ships Fuji and Yashima, it is hoped that the Shikishima, which left England on the 25th ult., will be able to take her place in the maneuvers. This may be called Japan's first post bellum display. The date has not yet been fixed, but it will probably be some time between March 25th and April 10th.

### Plague Well Handled.

The Manila plague is well handled and cases are not increasing at a rate to cause alarm, in fact to residents of Hongkong the existence of a similar visit would not cause more than passing comment. The sanitary department is particularly active in the cleaning of the walled city, and old broken or choked up drains and unflushed cesspools are receiving a cleaning that is far beyond the comprehension of the Spanish residents. Native inspectors have unearthed a most astonishing number of leprosy cases hidden away in parts of the town. In hiding the sick the Filipinos are almost as cunning as the Chinese, and it requires natives to discover the numerous places of concealment. The last three weeks fortunately have been cool with strong sea breezes, and under these conditions the health of the city has been fairly easily controlled.

For a few moments pandemonium reigned, then the street element took up the cry and repeated them with increased force. None of the denizens attempted any answer but all remained quiet in the midst of the tumult. General Otis entered and the shouting was immediately renewed, but this time they were in the form of "Viva los Viva los Americanos!" Chappelle greeted the governor very affectionately as did also Nozaleda. Groups of excited citizens gesticulated and argued about the room, and for a

few moments the archbishops and the general were forgotten in the heat of the discussions, and then the exclamations began again. Some of the consuls left and then Gen. Otis departed amid renewed cheering and drove off in his carriage. In the meantime, in the house the confusion was increasing, a dozen men were shouting at one time and calling for the expulsion of the friars and the retirement of the Spanish Archbishop Nozaleda. In a few minutes Nozaleda called for his carriage and as he got in and drove down the street he was greeted with the choice of Spanish epithets. The whole affair was most disgraceful and public opinion censures the extreme courtesy of the offenders, but it also condemns the imprudence of the friars and clergymen for allowing such a demonstration, at such a time when the whole country is wrought up over the religious question.

Gradually the crowd dispersed, and long before the curfew hour the street was quiet. In talking over the matter with a Spanish gentleman last night, I asked him, what would the Spaniards have done under such circumstances; and he replied that there would have been about two thousand five hundred arrests, and a hundred executions and long imprisonments ordered in the morning. But that was an echo of the old days and now the church and state are widely separated. So far as any visible sign is concerned, the military authorities have taken no notice of the affair. Today the Spanish papers are lashing themselves into a fury over the incident.

Never—Owing to the pressure of public opinion, all the decrees enumerated above were rescinded and Kuang Hsu remains on the throne.

### Japanese-Hawaiian Trade.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 23.—The Japan Gazette says: Naturally the progress of a bill in Congress, providing the inclusion of Hawaii among the coasting trade list of the United States is watched with considerable uneasiness by the Japanese concerned. The Jinmin, writing on this subject, says, that the bill has already passed the House of Representatives in its second reading; and it is almost certain it will become law unless the Japanese Government enter a vigorous protest against the measure at this moment. The Government, evidently alive to the gravity of the situation, a few days ago telegraphed to the Washington Government requesting the withdrawal or an amendment of the bill, and at the same time sent instructions to Mr. Komura, the Japanese Minister to America, to exert himself in favor of Japanese interests. Up to Thursday, however, no reply had been received either from the U. S. Government or the Japanese Representative.

Men of War at Hongkong.

Hongkong harbor presents an imposing and warlike appearance with the large number of men-of-war here at present. There are British, the Victorious, Centurion and Barfleur, battleships; Undaunted, Orlando, Iphigenia and Brisk, cruisers; Alacrity, Phoenix, Algerine, Waterwitch, sloops; Fame, Whiting, Hart and Handy, destroyers, and several gunboats and torpedo-boats in reserve. The foreign men-of-war here are American, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Wheeling, Monadnock, and gunboats in dock; German, Hert, Iltis; French, Pascal; Austrian, Zenith; Danish, Valkyrien. Their crews total to several thousand men.

It is evident that the interests of all the vessels trading between America and the rest of the world, via Honolulu will be greatly injured if the proposal now before the U. S. Congress becomes an accomplished fact. In that event all vessels, other than those belonging to the United States, will be deprived of the right of carrying cargo or passengers between Hawaii and America. For instance, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, which owes much to the Government support in attaining its present condition, will suffer a serious blow to its business by the enactment of the present proposal.

There are at present seven British, six American, three Japanese, and one Norwegian steamers that call at Honolulu on their regular voyages between America and the East.

It is also known that, when selected to the throne, it was then agreed that if ever we should have a son, that son should be proclaimed heir to the throne. But ever since last year (1888) we have been constantly ill, and it was for this reason that in the eighth month of that year (September, 1888, referring to the *compte d'état*—Translator), the Empress Dowager graciously acceded to our urgent prayers and took over the reins of government in order to instruct us in our duties. A year has now passed and still we find ourselves an invalid; but ever keeping in our mind that we do not belong to the direct line of succession and that for the sake of the safety of the empire of our ancestors a legal heir should be selected to the throne, we again prayed the Empress Dowager to graciously choose from amongst the members of the Imperial Clan such an one, and this she has done in the person of Pu Chun, son of Tsai Yi, Prince Tuan, 2d Order.

Kuang Hsu Proclaims the New Emperor.—We hereby command that Pu Chun, the son of Tuan, 2d Order, be made heir to the late Emperor Tung Chih.

Note.—In other words, to succeed Tung Chih as Emperor, while it makes Kuang Hsu a usurper of the throne, his election as successor of Tung Chih being, after twenty-five years, suddenly discovered to have been illegal!—Translator.

Tutors for the New Emperor.—The Ta A-ko (the usual designation of the Manchus for an Emperor's son—Translator), being still young in years and at the age for instruction, we (these decrees are still made to appear as if issued by Kuang Hsu himself—Translator) hereby appoint Ch'ung Yi (father-in-law of Tung Chih) to be Imperial tutor, and the Grand Secretary Hsu Tung (Chinese Bannerman) is to be always by the Prince's side to attend to him. The Court of the Prince is to be in the Western Palace (the Empress Dowager's quarters).

Note.—The characters used to express where the new Emperor is to reside are chu-phu only used in relation to the Emperor's coming and going, while the new Emperor himself in the decree is merely designated, "Ta A-ko," or son of the Emperor—an egregious breach of Court etiquette.—Translator.

The Dates for Hailing the New Emperor.—The Princes and Ministers and Presidents of the various Boards and Ministries are hereby ordered to wear full Court dress on the 25th and 26th instants and be prepared with Ju-i (jade or wooden sceptres) on those of the Emperor—an egregious breach of Court etiquette.—Translator.

We translate the following items, issued in a special supplement by the Universal Gazette, concerning the excitement into which Chinese in various parts of the country and elsewhere have been thrown upon receipt of the news that the Emperor Kuang Hsu's legal heir had to the throne of the late Emperor Tung Chih had been ignored, and that an heir had been selected in the person of the 3-year-old son of Prince Tuan, the second son of the Emperor Tso Kien, fifth brother, commonly known as Tsai Tuan or the Fifth Prince.

"We have been informed that a number of the officials, gentry and literati of Hupen province have drawn up memorials to the Empress Dowager, protesting against this violation of the laws of primogeniture, which the writers themselves intend to take up to Peking, traveling overland. The memorials also demanded that the Emperor be permitted to resume the reins of government, which, if not granted, would make all (Chinese) lose their faith in the dynasty, so that from henceforth no one could guarantee the future stability of the Empire. Finally, should the Empress Dowager persist in her intention to appoint a new Emperor, the protesters and all who are of one mind will return to the land of their ancestors to support H.I.M. Kiang Hsu.—It is stated that the Empress Dowager and her advisers, being afraid of a revolution in Peking, have applied to the Russian Government for help, and that, accordingly, Russian troops are expected at Peking soon.—It is reliably reported that the Japanese Government has, through its Minister at Peking, protested against this action of the Empress Dowager.—The Empress Dowager is said to depend upon the Manchu troops (the Husheng Brigade) of Prince Tuan (the father of the new heir-apparent) for protection, and to suppress any disturbances with a strong hand. His troops number nearly 10,000 men, and he is also hand-in-glove with the "Boxers" and other anti-foreign bands in Shantung, Chihli, and Honan provinces."

Later.—Owing to the pressure of public opinion, all the decrees enumerated above were rescinded and Kuang Hsu remains on the throne.

Never—Owing to the pressure of public opinion, all the decrees enumerated above were rescinded and Kuang Hsu remains on the throne.

Japanese-Hawaiian Trade.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 23.—The Japan Gazette says: Naturally the progress of a bill in Congress, providing the inclusion of Hawaii among the coasting trade list of the United States is watched with considerable uneasiness by the Japanese concerned. The Jinmin, writing on this subject, says, that the bill has already passed the House of Representatives in its second reading; and it is almost certain it will become law unless the Japanese Government enter a vigorous protest against the measure at this moment. The Government, evidently alive to the gravity of the situation, a few days ago telegraphed to the Washington Government requesting the withdrawal or an amendment of the bill, and at the same time sent instructions to Mr. Komura, the Japanese Minister to America, to exert himself in favor of Japanese interests. Up to Thursday, however, no reply had been received either from the U. S. Government or the Japanese Representative.

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## GENERAL PIETRUS A. CRONJE



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We Have Just Opened a Few.

ODORLESS FRY PAN—Made of iron, with a cover which works automatically.

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NEVER BREAK GARDEN TROWELS—This is no lie. Price is 25 cents.

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W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Clarke's Blood Mixture.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arises.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Disease, Blackhead, Pimples, and Sores.

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sore Lous.

# THE PLAGUE SITUATION

Few Cases Since Fire In Chinatown.

## BOARD OFFERS REWARD

Paid Inspectors Being Organized—Levy Recovering—Appropriations Required.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

2 a. m.—"Levy is decidedly better, is in good spirits and on the road to recovery. Our other convalescents, nine of them, are in good condition and are getting fat."

Armstrong Smith's report from the pesthouse.

The Board of Health has decided to pay a reward of \$100 to any person, not a paid employee of the Board, who will report a genuine case of plague occurring in Honolulu.

No plague cases developed yesterday.

No cases of plague appeared yesterday, nor were there any suspicious cases of sickness. Four clean days have now elapsed since the last victim succumbed to the disease. President Wood of the Board of Health says that the situation is encouraging and present conditions favorable. More cases are expected, however, and it is the opinion of the health authorities that cases will continue to crop up now and then in different parts of the city for some little time to come.

H. M. Levy, the Hawaiian Hotel suspect, is in a decidedly better condition and is reported by Armstrong Smith as being on the road to recovery, thanks to the serum.

### BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING.

Reward of \$100 Offered for Every Case of Plague Reported.

The Board of Health met as usual yesterday afternoon. President Wood, Dr. Emerson and Messrs. Smith, Hatch and Lowrey were present.

Dr. Wood: "I attended a meeting of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee yesterday afternoon, when they passed a resolution to 'continue the work of inspection for at least two weeks longer. In the meanwhile I have already started the organization of a corps of paid inspectors. The Sanitary Committee's inspectors and sub-inspectors will assist the new men in every way to become acquainted with the conditions existing in the various districts which will come under their control. Mr. Towse will have charge of thirty picked men who will be paid good salaries; they will work all day and cover the whole city in their work of sanitary inspection."

"It is Mr. Towse's idea that we start right in with a good force of men. It is better to have thirty capable men who are receiving good wages and who will do better work, than fifty men receiving a small remuneration. The inspection will prove more efficient where there is more apparent reward. Many of the volunteer sub-inspectors became discouraged because they failed to discover any cases of plague in their apanas and turned their energy and attention to discovering and reporting insanitary conditions and violations of the regulations of the Board of Health.

"Now, if the Board of Health would offer a good reward for the discovery of genuine cases of plague, the work of inspection would be keener and the inspectors would naturally become more thorough in their work. I would suggest that a reward of \$100 be offered by the Board to the individual who reports to this body a genuine case of plague in Honolulu. I consider that this mode of action would prove a paying investment to the Board."

"A hundred dollars spent in this way would save the Board perhaps thousands of dollars in the end. Then the plague cases would be reported early. There are cases now going to be found at different times in widely separated places; sporadic cases which will still continue to crop up notwithstanding the fact that the plague situation is practically under our control."

Mr. Hatch: "This reward ought not to extend to paid officers of the Board; physicians for instance."

Dr. Wood: "No, not to physicians; but otherwise I think it might be well to make it a sweeping offer, so that anybody and everybody would have the chance to earn the \$100. In this way the results would prove more satisfactory."

Mr. Hatch: "I move that a reward of \$100 be offered to anybody not a paid employee of the Board of Health, who reports a genuine case of plague."

Mr. Lowrey: "Wouldn't \$10 do just as well as \$100?"

Dr. Wood: "I don't think a reward of \$10 would be any good at all; I want to make it a temptation, and \$10 is not much of a temptation."

Mr. Smith: "Perhaps the Chinese will now be induced to reveal any plague cases which occur among them."

Dr. Emerson here seconded Mr. Hatch's motion. Carried.

Mr. Lowrey: "Would this reward apply to the other Islands?"

Mr. Hatch: "I should think it should apply to Honolulu only."

Wants Lady Inspectors.

Mr. Smith: "I have received a letter from Mr. King, Inspector for one of

the districts, in which he suggests that ladies be allowed to enter the ranks of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee and do inspection work, he does not deem it necessary to put paid inspectors on or under the Board of Health."

Dr. Emerson: That might be referred to whoever is going to be the head of the paid inspectors."

Dr. Wood: The paid inspectors will be under Mr. Towse, he has the management of organizing the force

Plague Statistics Encouraging.

Dr. Wood: I have been looking over the plague reports and have culled the following statistics. From December 12th up to the present time the record by days is: Number of plague cases on December 12th, 2, 18th, 1, 25th, 2, 27th, 3, 28th, 1, 30th, 1, 31st, 1, January 2d, 3, 3d, 2, 4th, 2, 5th, 1, 6th, 1, 7th, 3, 9th, 1, 10th, 1, 11th, 4, 12th, 1, 13th, 3, 14th, 2, 15th, 1, 16th, 1, 17th, 3, 18th, 3, 19th, 1, 20th, 1, 21st, 2, 22d, 1, 23d, 1; 25th, 2, 28th, 1; 29th, 1, February 2d, 1, 4th, 1; 5th, 2, 19th, 3, 24th, 1, 28th, 1, and March 2d, 1. There were thirteen cases in December, forty-two in January, nine in February, and one so far in March, making a total to date of sixty-five cases of plague.

"This record clearly shows the good done by the big fire in Chinatown on January 20th, for during the forty days of the plague before and including that date there were forty-seven cases; while for the forty-five days that have passed since the fire, only eighteen cases are recorded, not much more than a third of the first forty days' record.

### A Letter From Lahaina.

Dr. Wood read the following communication from an agent of the Board of Health at Lahaina:

Lahaina, March 1, 1900.  
To the President of the Board of Health, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: In order to prevent the spreading of the plague to our district, we had to place guards at the different joints day and night. The amount of services of such guards during the last month amounted to \$314. As I do not know where to get this money from, I herewith would respectfully ask you to assist us in such a way that we will be able to pay off the men.

Respectfully yours,  
J. KRUSE,  
Agent Board of Health.

In regard to the above letter the Board, upon motion of Mr. Hatch, seconded by Mr. Smith, decided to notify their agent at Lahaina to withdraw the guards, as they had been appointed without the authorization of the Board. It was the opinion of the Board that they were not responsible for the guards' wages.

### Appropriations Required.

Dr. Wood: "I saw Minister Young this morning and he enquired concerning the appropriations required by the Board."

Mr. Smith: "Do we want to take up the matter of securing a steamboat for the use of the Board?"

Mr. Hatch: "Such as the John A. Cummings, for instance."

Mr. Smith: "A new dispensary is to be considered, too."

Dr. Emerson: "Minister Young has already expressed it as his opinion that the dispensary should be a permanent affair."

Mr. Hatch: "I don't see how we can do anything in these matters without a special committee."

The Board decided, therefore, that the matter of appropriations be submitted to a committee of two, to report at 10 o'clock this morning. President Wood appointed Messrs. Hatch and Smith as this committee. The Board then went into executive session.

### Appropriations Estimate.

The following is an estimate of the appropriations required by the Board of Health for the biennial period ending December 31, 1900, referred to by the Board in the above report:

Salary of secretary \$ 4,000

Salary of food commissioner 4,200

Salary of bacteriologist 4,800

Salary of superintendent for lepers 5,400

Salary of superintendent insane asylum 3,600

Salary of keeper of quarantine station 1,200

Pay of government physicians 42,000

General Expenses Pay Roll—

Executive officer 5,400

1 Inspector 4,200

2 Inspectors at \$125 6,000

4 Sanitary Inspectors at \$100 9,600

3 Deputies and clerk at \$50 3,600

Total \$ 36,000

Act to Mitigate Pay Roll—

Physician \$ 2,400

Officer 960

Total \$ 3,360

Non-leprosous Children Pay Roll \$ 2,400

Removal of Garbage and Operating Excavator Pay Roll—

Superintendent \$ 3,000

6 Foremen at \$60 8,640

48 Men for excavators at \$40 46,080

4 Scow tenders at \$40 3,840

Total \$ 61,560

Hospital Pay Rolls—

Lihue hospital \$ 3,600

Waimea hospital 1,440

Koloa hospital 960

Honolulu dispensary 3,360

Total \$ 9,360

Pay of Assistants Insane Asylum—

Assistant superintendent \$ 3,000

2 captains and 1 foreman at \$60 4,320

1 Matron at \$40 960

1 Taroman at \$40 960

2 Cooks 1,200

1 Waiter 288

1 Laundryman 384

1 Hostler 240

2 Gardeners 600

13 Guards at \$40 12,480

4 Nurses at \$35 3,360

Total \$ 27,792

Segregation of Lepers Pay Roll—

Keeper of Kalihii \$ 960

Officer 960

5 Sisters, Bishop Home, at \$20 2,400

5 Brothers, Baldwin Home, at \$20 2,400

Acting superintendent, Leper Settlement 2,400

Labor account 23,230

Total \$ 38,400

General Expenses—

Advertising \$ 1,500

Printing and stationery 1,000

Laboratory supplies 2,000

Incidents 1,000

Pay rolls and contingencies 4,500

Total \$ 10,000

Medicines—

Kauai \$ 2,000

Dispensary 2,500

Outer districts, Oahu 500

Maul, Molokai and Lanai 2,000

Hawaii 3,000

Total \$ 10,000

Support and Maintenance of Hospitals—

Honolulu dispensary \$ 2,000

Koloa and Waimea hospitals 2,000

Total \$ 4,000

Expenses Mahulani hospital \$ 6,000

Expenses Hilo hospital 6,000

Removing Garbage—

12 New excavators complete \$ 12,000

2 New sewerage scows 4,000

Live stock 6,000

Hay and grain 12,000

New carts 1,000

Incidentals 1,000

Running expenses garbage crematory 20,000

Total \$ 56,000

Support of non-leprosous children 12,000

Quarantine expenses 10,000

Kapiolani Maternity Home 4,800

Expenses under Act to Mitigate 1,000

Expenses under Opium Act 5,000

Insane asylum 36,000

Kalaupapa store 45,000

Segregation, Support and Treatment of Lepers and Kalihi Receiving Station—

Bedding and clothing \$ 800

Medical supplies 1,200

Improvements and repairs 2,000

Provisions and supplies 6,000

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH — EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1900.

## PAID INSPECTORS.

The work of inspecting Honolulu and keeping it up to the proper sanitary standards will soon devolve upon paid men who may be retained under the coming municipality, as a sort of sanitary police. As a paper which proposed such a force weeks ago the Advertiser cannot do otherwise than approve the new departure.

But a word of warning! There ought to be no politics in this matter and no chance for future chicanery.

If the paid health inspectors are good men who are not put in office to do politics and are not of the class that accepts bribes, the sanitary condition of the town will be the better for them. Otherwise there is bound to be trouble. Good appointments are expected of the Board of Health and that body will do well, we think, to keep the power of selection in its own hands. If anything goes wrong final responsibility will devolve upon the Board and cannot easily be shifted from its shoulders.

## THE CUBAN SUFFRAGE.

We referred briefly in yesterday's paper to the proposed restrictions of the Cuban suffrage. A late number of Harper's Weekly contains some particulars which we quote in full. They come from Mr. J. D. Whipple, Havana correspondent of the Weekly, and are of local value as showing the influence now bearing upon Congress to create a separate electoral status for outlying island territories of or subject to the United States:

On the first day of May will be held the first election in Cuba of a general character since the Spaniards relinquished the island. At that election each province will select delegates for a sort of local legislature or governing body. Each provincial government will be independent of the other, and responsible only to the general government as represented by Governor Wood and his civil cabinet. There will be no attempt as yet to organize an island congress; for, as General Wood says, it is best to try the provincial form of government first and see how that works. The matter of a general representative body can be considered later.

Apparently the most interesting political question to the Cubans at this time is the matter of suffrage. This will be finally decided in Washington, but the Administration will undoubtedly follow the recommendations of Governor Wood, into whose hands has been given the responsibility of success or failure. Governor Wood has decided, and so states, that the voters will be included in three classes, to wit, those whose names are on the pay-roll of the Cuban army, those who can read and write, and those who can show \$250 or more in real or personal property.

In default of definite returns from the census, General Wood estimates the population of Cuba to be between 1,200,000 and 1,400,000. Allowing one voter in five, this would be an average of 260,000 men of voting age. There are 40,000 men on the pay-rolls of the Cuban army. This leaves 220,000 to whom the educational and property qualification must be applied. Governor Wood believes that about 35 per cent of these will be unable to qualify, thus leaving 143,000 voters, who, with Cuban soldiers, make a total voting strength of about 180,000. At an election the actual vote turned out would probably not exceed 150,000 at the very most.

It has been predicted that if any attempt was made to limit the franchise, trouble would result from the disaffection of the disfranchised, but on reflection it is apparent that this is not likely. In the first place, all the men of fighting tendencies are on the rolls of the army and can vote. In the second place, those who did not enlist to fight, cannot read, or have no property are necessarily indifferent and without ambition, and many of them very low in the scale of humanity. This class includes many blacks not long from the Congo, Chinese and Chinese half-breeds and in fact, nearly all of the most undesirable citizens, who are political nonentities, and who are without sufficient energy, intelligence, and ambition to make trouble.

There is great unanimity among those occupying high positions in Cuba in favor of limiting the right of suffrage in the island. Governor Wood takes the position that the privilege of voting should not be cheapened in the eyes of the Cubans; that it should be held out to them as something to be worked for, and cherished when secured.

He would have the elective provincial bodies so constituted and authorized as to enable them to provide all the necessary legislation to set the machinery of the proposed local government in motion. These bodies will provide day schools for the children and night schools for the adults, and will try to get the taxes. There is your chance to go to school, free of cost, and as soon as you are educated and write you can become a voter, too. The Governor expects a wide circulation for the educational work, and the case with which the Cuban people, when you are educated, and the willingness to take advantage of opportunity to do so.

Brigadier General Ludlow, in charge of the Department of Hawaii and under whose direction we have been doing what we can to help a fit place to live, has occupied his present station for a year. He has formulated a very definite opinion as to the future of Cuba and the people. He says, "With universal suffrage on the Island of Cuba at this time I should consider its future as a self-

governing community gravely compromised." General Ludlow estimates that a much larger percentage of the Cubans will be excluded from voting on the ground of literacy than does General Wood, for the former says: "While the percentage of illiteracy can be determined only after the date of the recent census become available, it is currently estimated at from seventy-five to eighty per cent. This is by no means incredible, as Spain, with a population of eighteen million, contains six million people who can neither read nor write. The Spaniards never encouraged popular education in Cuba, giving it merely nominal recognition. In my judgment it would be a bitter travesty of independence and a profound wrong to Cuba were its destinies to be intrusted to its best-informed and, from the immediate view of intelligent citizenship, the hopeless class of its population."

General Ludlow holds that the only exception to this rule should be those who fought in the war against Spain, and those who have at least five hundred dollars in money or property. He has a strong hope, however, in the future of the Cuban people, for he says: "The people of Cuba will rapidly acquire the art of self-government. They are of an unusual measure of intelligence, and will be able to manage their own affairs as independently of exterior control or guidance as are the States of the Union."

If it is true that the percentage of illiteracy in Cuba is as high as seventy-five per cent, General Wood's estimate of a total voting strength would be reduced to less than a hundred thousand. It is on some such lines as these, however, that the first general election under American control will take place in Cuba. As the result of this election there will spring into form the first manifestation of Cuban home-rule under the new dispensation. There may be disturbances at the polls on the first election day. These will be but surface ebullitions, however; for while the Cubans are excitable and combative, they are in earnest in their attempt at self-government. The Americans are now doing more for them than the greatest armed force could accomplish for any people; for Uncle Sam is abroad on the island not as a tithe-gatherer, but in the peaceful character of the kind and patient schoolmaster, paying his own way, and asking nothing in return except an intelligent effort to comprehend the object in view, which is, briefly, to enable a people to govern themselves honestly and wisely.

Spain has put an almost prohibitive duty on American imports, including petroleum. This may be regarded as her first move for a reciprocity treaty and as strong bid for the backing of the Standard Oil Company.

The American Navy has been lately enriched by the addition of the great battleship Kearsarge to its North Atlantic fleet. The Kearsarge is the first marine fighting machine to show super-imposed turrets—that is to say, turrets for one class of guns on top of turrets for another and larger class. For weight of metal thrown the new battleship is perhaps the most formidable one of its kind afloat.

Senator Tillman's statement that no man can oppose the sugar barons in this country without jeopardizing his life was based on a letter said to have been received by him from a Honolulu man. He does not mention whether it came from Wilcox, Caypess or one of Paramount Blount's favorite witnesses. It sounds like a round robin from them all. One cannot think that even Senator Tillman believes such a tale of bogey men, but personal incredulity does not, of course, hinder him from making a point if he can against a bill favored by the Administration.

A new lumber company is on the tapis, which will, we trust, succeed on the basis of fair play to the purchaser. Prices of lumber, which are regulated by a local combine, are now such as to yield abnormal profits and they must, if not cut down, interfere with the progress of the city. Aside from shacks to shelter the Asafites there is not nearly the amount of home-building in Honolulu than there should be, especially in the suburban additions; nor can a construction boom be looked for when every one knows that a house built at present prices for the raw material may be reduced one-third in value by the lumber scale which will ensue from the future competition.

General Wood in his report on a form of civil government for Cuba recommends a graded suffrage law with income or property qualifications and an educational test. We wonder how the statesmen at Washington who argue that anything will fit anywhere because it is American, will regard this new departure. Judging from the attitude of the Senate Committee on Territories towards the proposed voting safeguards here, General Wood has put himself in the way of a legislative snub.

A well-known citizen whose views are reported elsewhere does not think much of the paid inspectorate as a means of ferreting out cases of plague. He says the Asafites and others who cultivate the bubonic germs will find it easy, after a few days, to fool an inspector who has an immense district to handle and will be able to conceal their cases of sickness from him. As a substitute measure he proposes an increase of the reward for the discovery of plague victims. We are not sure but the inspectorate and the bigger reward ought to go together, but time will tell.

The way to determine what is best is to give the new inspectors a chance. If they do well, nothing more need be said; if not, the fact will be apparent in a short time and the remedy clear.

A London dispatch says: "It is reported that Salisbury is of the opinion that the relief of Kimberley, Lady Smith and Mafeking, the wiping out of Cooji's army and the occupation of Bloemfontein would constitute sufficient vindication of the supremacy of British arms and might well be followed by peace negotiations and concessions of generous terms to the vanquished Boers. There is good reason for stating that a committee of the Boers is already engaged in the consideration of terms of peace, and as such a report is believed to be the fact and approved experts will proceed to set the terms in a diplomatic shape." While this report may be premature it is quite in line with the humane and generous treatment of Lord Salisbury and of His Majesty the Queen.

December, January  
1900 . . . . . 118  
127 . . . . . 128  
149 . . . . . 147  
168 . . . . . 150  
169 . . . . . 165  
184 . . . . . 193  
179 . . . . . 184  
215 . . . . . 214

## CHINATOWN REDIVIVE.

Shacks are going up in various sections of the city in absolute or partial neglect of the regulations of the Board of Health. Twenty-six building permits were issued in February, but few of which carried a special sanitary clause. Of these permits fifteen went to Orientals and some of the remainder to white men who may build shacks for Asiatic tenants. Many of the structures under way are close to the ground and are in other respects calculated to renew the conditions which brought about successive plagues.

During March, up to yesterday, forty-four permits were issued, twenty-two to Chinese and Japanese. Each permit carries with it an obligation to comply with the rules of the Board. This is good so far as it goes, but if it goes no further it will be good for nothing. The point is not to put "clauses in a lease" or other documents, as certain big property-owners are wont to do, and let the matter go at that, but to enforce the laws—to see that the "clauses" are complied with. This duty now devolves upon the overworked Board of Health and therefore does not promise all that might be wished for. The trouble too often with the Board of Health has been that it would give sound orders and then fail to execute them. That is why, with plenty of laws to prevent the accumulation of filth, Chinatown was permitted to lapse into a state of fearful nastiness. In the case of the building permits we shall have a new outfit of insanitary shacks to deal with before long unless the Board follows up all building operations in Honolulu and does it with inspectors who cannot be misled or bribed. But it is not all clear sailing. Considering how much else the Board will have on hand during the existence of the plague, the building inspection program seems fraught with difficulties.

The Advertiser proposes to help the Board out by keeping its own eyes open and reporting every instance of insanitary building it may discover. To this end it asks information or clues from any quarter, which it will treat confidentially so far as the informant's name is concerned. All it desires is to aid the Board in maintaining the proper sanitary standards here. If the entire press of the city would join in this undertaking we do not doubt that the community would reap prompt and very general benefit.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat remarks: "When the Filipinos tortured three American prisoners to death on the public plaza of a town they simply added to the numerous proofs of their total unfitness to be trusted with the affairs of a civilized government." True as Gospel! But let us hope while the argument is proceeding that no more "niggers" will be burned in Texas and no more Governors assassinated in Kentucky.

General Wood in his report on a form of civil government for Cuba recommends a graded suffrage law with income or property qualifications and an educational test. We wonder how the statesmen at Washington who argue that anything will fit anywhere because it is American, will regard this new departure. Judging from the attitude of the Senate Committee on Territories towards the proposed voting safeguards here, General Wood has put himself in the way of a legislative snub.

A well-known citizen whose views are reported elsewhere does not think much of the paid inspectorate as a means of ferreting out cases of plague. He says the Asafites and others who cultivate the bubonic germs will find it easy, after a few days, to fool an inspector who has an immense district to handle and will be able to conceal their cases of sickness from him. As a substitute measure he proposes an increase of the reward for the discovery of plague victims. We are not sure but the inspectorate and the bigger reward ought to go together, but time will tell.

The way to determine what is best is to give the new inspectors a chance. If they do well, nothing more need be said; if not, the fact will be apparent in a short time and the remedy clear.

A London dispatch says: "It is reported that Salisbury is of the opinion that the relief of Kimberley, Lady Smith and Mafeking, the wiping out of Cooji's army and the occupation of Bloemfontein would constitute sufficient vindication of the supremacy of British arms and might well be followed by peace negotiations and concessions of generous terms to the vanquished Boers. There is good reason for stating that a committee of the Boers is already engaged in the consideration of terms of peace, and as such a report is believed to be the fact and approved experts will proceed to set the terms in a diplomatic shape." While this report may be premature it is quite in line with the humane and generous treatment of Lord Salisbury and of His Majesty the Queen.

## THE WAR AND ITS ECHOES

(Continued from Page 1.)

... this ought to make a fellow value his home when he returns. I am sure I shall."

Made Way for the Bearer.

Private McElroy, writing from Modder river, says: "I saw several of my comrades shot down by my side. At last the order came to retire to the left and take the river by storm. It was in this attack that I got shot through the leg. Our men rushed across the river and drove the Boers out of the trenches at the point of the bayonet. I was picked up by the stretcher-bearers. They carried me about 200 yards, when one of them was shot through both legs. I got off, and told them to carry him, as I could manage. In the end I was taken to the hospital, where my leg was dressed."

Captured Boer Cattle.

Private Charles Clement, of the First Welsh Regiment, with General French's force, writes: "I don't know what minute we shall have to go on the field of battle. I am on duty every night and sleeping by day. You cannot sleep very well when you hear the guns going; the noise they make is enough to frighten anything. I have done good things on our side. There were fourteen of us on duty on the road to Colesburg at 1 o'clock at night. We heard someone on the road, and we crept on and on until we got within fourteen yards of them, and we made a charge and captured four of the Dutchmen and fifteen head of cattle and two carts of hay."

■■■ A Woman's View of It.

An amusing letter which recently appeared in a Dublin newspaper has let a little sunshine into the general gloom of the average personal news relating to the war. It is as follows:

"My Dear Kate: I was so delighted to get your letter. Yes, the war is too horrid for words! And all the nice men gone out, too! I hope you have not had many friends killed yet!"

"Edwin's great friend, Baden-Powell, has worked wonders at Pretoria, and richly deserves a V. C. It is simply professional jealousy wanting to relieve him! I see the Boers have cut up all his communications. Just like the spiteful brutes, as they know how we long to hear from him.

"We are all military mad in London. What a fortune the lucky proprietor of the War Cry must be making! We are so delighted they have made Lord Roberts war minister! We know him by sight quite well. You know the men call him 'Bob.' He is quite a small man; but oh, so darling! Every one is doing something to help the poor soldiers. Mrs. Bland and myself have already made a lot of sunbonnets for the poor Spanish mules, who are unaccustomed to the climate, and suffer horribly. How picturesque they must look stamping about the Fek! Edwin is furious with the Boers, and threatens to go out himself if they make any more reverses. With best love, affectionately, SOPHIE."

Boers Stripped of the Dead.

Writing to his aunt in Pollokshaws, describing the battle of Magersfontein, a private of the First Highland Light Infantry says: "They will never print the truth about this battle, for it will never be known. One of our captains, who was killed, was not found till the next day. The Boers took every stitch off him, and he was lying naked when we got him, shot through the head. Three Shaw's fellows got wounded and died—Guy Caddens, of my regiment; M'Candlish, of the Seaforth, and M'Ewan, of the Argyls. The remainder of the Shaw's fellows are here and doing well. I was under fire here in the first ten minutes that I was in altogether on the Indian frontier."

An Adventurous Scout.

A Royal Marine of Her Majesty's ship Powerful, in the naval brigade at Modder river, writes to his mother at Rochdale as follows:

"Our scouts report that the Boers have got their wives with them, and that they hold prayer meetings every night. We saw a piece of this work the other day by one of the Colonial scouts which was the most daring thing I've seen yet. This scout rode right along parallel to the Boer trenches, at about 800 yards at the gallop, just to draw the Boer fire and find their position. He swam the river on his horse and rode right into an ambush of them, but on drawing his sword they 'nipped' for their lives. So he kept on for three hours, the Boers sniping at him all the time. You could see dust flying all around his horse, but he lay along his horse's back and never got a scratch."

What a Battle is Like.

Any man who has been in a modern fight, where men are being knocked over all around, and says he likes it, so writes a war correspondent in the Daily News, a liar. In former days it must have been different. The enemy could be seen, the smoke could be seen and the rifle had to be reloaded after every shot. At 1,000 yards you are in comparative safety. The infantry, after receiving one volley, could charge, knowing that until the enemy had loaded again each man was practically safe. Nowadays that is all changed. Nothing is seen, no man, no smoke. The only thing seen is the dust thrown up by the bullets, like a rainstorm on the surface of the lake, the artillery throwing shells and the shells bursting. In contrast to this is the noise, which is infernal, with occasional intervals it sounds as if a million k-t-e drums were being played—a constant tra-rra-rra, with the boom, boom of the big guns and the harsher sound of the pumping of the Maxim, Hotchkiss, Maxim, Nordenfels and machine guns in general. The discord is appalling, as every gun has a different sound, and each shell going through the air hums or whistles according to its breed. After a time you can tell what is coming or, if it is one of your own, what is going.

The most terrifying of the enemy's guns is a sort of Hotchkiss which fires about five rounds at a time and throws one-pound shell, which bursts. You are safe nowhere, as bullet fired at an object at 800 yards which misses,

## "Actions of the Just Smell Sweet."

The fragrance of life is vigor and strength, neither of which can be found in a person whose blood is impure, and whose every breath speaks of internal troubles. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, gives a good appetite and makes the weak strong.

Run Down — "My husband was run down in health and all tired out. Those excellent medicines, Hood's Pills at Sarsaparilla, built him up again." Mrs. H. L. Mowry, Towanda, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla  
NEW YORK IMPORTERS

Hood's Pills cure "the most mortifying and only earthly to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla."

hits and kills at 2,000 or 5,000. It practically means with these rifles that a bullet is never spent until it hits something and remains there. When a bullet strikes you hear nothing. It goes right through a man and probably travels on another 2,000 yards. You hear a grunt or a gurgle and the man collapses and doubles up. Sometimes if hit in the arm or leg he spins round and falls and probably gets up again, as if it is only the shock which knocks him down, and he hardly feels it. The worst thing is a bullet wound in the stomach below the navel, which is mortal. The pain is excruciating, and they howl like a shot hare; it sounds like a child screaming and is horrible.

## ANNUAL RAINFALL.

The Reports from the Group Returned to the Weather Bureau.

The following is the annual total of rainfall throughout the group for 1899, as regularly received in the reports to the Weather Bureau. These figures are carefully gone over by Prof. Lyons, the Government meteorologist, and can be relied upon as correct:

	Inches.	Normal.
Hilo Town	134.78	140.00
Waiakea	118.86	138.00
Popeokeo	115.68	115.00
Hakalau	123.98	120.00
Honohona	148.10	130.00
Laupahoehoe	105.00	122.00

HAMAKUA.

	Inches.	Normal.
Kukau	66.00	75.00
Paauilo	74.39	75.00
Paauhau (Moore)	46.76	65.00
Paauhau (Greig)	66.56	84.00
Honokau (Muir)	45.46	76.00
Honokau (Richard)	63.70	—
Kukuhale	52.90	64.00

KOHALA.

	Inches.	Normal.
Awini Ranch	71.67	—
Niuli	42.67	51.00
Kohala Parsonage	44.49	55.00
Kohala Mission	40.00	55.00
Kohala Sugar Co.	40.73	55.00
Waimea	39.92	38.40

KONA.

## THE SIXTH DAY

H. M. Levy Has a Serious Relapse.

The Board Requires Additional Appropriations—Horses Will Go Over the Pali.

2 a.m.—"H. M. Levy has had a very serious relapse but we still have hopes of pulling him through. He is resting easier now than he did during yesterday."—Armstrong Smith's report from the pest house.

Yesterday was the sixth clean day. No cases of plague and no suspicious cases.

Another clean day, the sixth, has passed. Three ciphers cover the situation for that period, no plague deaths, no new cases and no suspicious cases.

Herman Levy, the Hawaiian Hotel clerk, is not so well. Dr. Hoffmann has not yet reported definitely on his case.

Yesterday morning an autopsy was held on the body of Tamura, a Japanese, aged 40, from Kalihi camp. Typhoid-pneumonia was found to have caused death.

The Board of Health is in receipt of the following interesting communication from a Portuguese:

"His Honorable Board of Health:

"I, the undersigned, hereto by these few lines, report that by Marquesville, Metcalf street and by gate No. 228 below the road, a Japanese belling a horse and when I come to know it was after the inspector whence home were could not report to him then I notice it as a lama and I find it in bad condition also the neighbors around wish to the board of health send in investigate this matter and proceed to his right because this is a question of great importance."

A physician was dispatched to look into the matter; his written report is: "As near as I can find out, the mule was buried four feet under ground. I ordered the woman to tell her husband to heap up the dirt another couple of feet."

Board of Health Meeting.

President Wood, Dr. Emerson and Messrs. Smith, Lowrey, Cooper and Hatch were present at the regular Board of Health meeting yesterday afternoon.

The first matter of business was the motion to refer two additional items to the estimate on appropriations required, to the Minister of the Interior. The motion was carried.

The further desired appropriations are: \$12,000 for the support and maintenance of lepers and \$20,000 for the store at the leper settlement. For the last period, while the appropriation for the store was \$35,000, that establishment realized \$26,500 in cash, so that the actual expense reached only \$8,500.

Dr. Wood: "Mr. Wilcox reports that the Auditor General would not audit the estimate for removal of garbage, etc., as it exceeded the usual amount allowed for that purpose. Of course, the expenses in this line have been much greater than usual, recently, on account of the plague conditions."

The matter was discussed at some length, the Board finally resolving to pay all expenses over and above the regular allowance out of the special plague appropriations.

Bills were before the Board from the Pacific Cycle & Manufacturing Co. and the Honolulu Iron Works for repairs on the fire engine damaged during the fire in Chinatown. Fire Commissioner Brown stated that this expense was above the Fire Department's pro rata allowance.

Horses Will Cross the Pali.

Dr. Wood: "I have here a petition from a liveryman. He wants to be allowed to send horses over the Pali for pasture, and incidentally asks permission to be allowed to ship live stock to the other Islands. He is particularly desirous of sending mules to other Islands, and states in his letter that he will do anything required by the Board in the way of quarantine and disinfection, etc."

Smith: "Is it really necessary to disinfect horses? On their trip over the Pali they would get all the air and light and sun necessary. Those are considered excellent disinfectants, I believe."

Dr. Wood: "There is no reason that horses should not become infected from the ground in the stables when they roll. The trip over the Pali is not long enough to allow sun and air to have any certain effect. The horses, to avoid any possible danger of carrying infection, should be carefully washed in a strong disinfectant. In the matter of requiring a quarantine for horses, I would say that there is certain evidence that horses can carry the plague; they can have it in such a mild form that it would be hardly noticeable and could take infection with them over the Pali. The animals could be removed to some clean district outside of the city and kept there in quarantine for a certain number of days before being sent over."

Smith: "I move that the request of those who wish to transfer horses from this city to the other side of the Island for pasture be granted, after disinfection of the animals, which are to be kept in a separate pasture at their destination under the supervi-

sion of the Board's agents, for a period of fifteen days."

Lowrey: "I believe that the quarantine should be established for the horses on this side of the island. I make that as an amendment to Mr. Smith's motion."

Withers: "We are willing to pay the necessary guards, ourselves. We have tried to secure a suitable place for pasture on this side of the island and find that it is impossible."

Dr. Wood: "If it is possible to quarantine the animals on this side, it should be done. Is it possible to secure one place on the other side of the island where all live stock could be quarantined?"

Withers: "Where we desire to pasture our horses is a suitable and large enough place for all live stock, to be quarantined."

Smith's motion was here voted upon, three of the members agreed to it, two were two dissenters.

An application from Hyman Bros. for permission to ship hay to Koolau was then read, the Board coming to the conclusion that the paddies could be shipped providing upon its arrival that the chaff and old bags were burned and that new bags were substituted.

Cooper Talks of Kauai.

Cooper: "I have one or two rather important matters relative to my trip to Kauai which I would like to bring before the Board. In the first place the Waimea Hospital is in need of further help, nearly all of the work there being done at present by one nurse. I suggest that the Waimea Hospital be granted another allowance. The people of Waimea have raised \$1,500 among themselves for the erection of a surgery ward and I think we should help them with their pay roll. I move that \$100 a month be allowed the hospital for the pay roll instead of \$50 as heretofore." Carried.

"The other matter is concerning a very serious condition of affairs on Kauai in relation to the meat supply. I have laid a letter from Dr. Waugh on the table reporting tubercular beef on that island; this letter was written in December and arrived here about the time the plague broke out in Honolulu. In some way the letter came in my mail and has been lying pigeonholed in my office ever since. I was reminded of the matter while on Kauai and hunted up the communication on my return. It is considerably delayed, but of very great importance as the condition on Kauai needs immediate attention and has already been let alone long enough."

Dr. Wood read the letter from Dr. Waugh, which is published in full in another column.

Cooper: "It seems to me that the situation is so grave that the people on Kauai should not eat the meat."

Dr. Wood: "There are two horns to the dilemma, either we should announce it to be dangerous for people to eat the meat or prohibit it altogether. It is universally recognized that the drinking of tubercular milk or the eating of tubercular meat is in a great proportion of cases the cause of tuberculosis in human beings. This is too serious a subject to be dealt with lightly."

Cooper: "The proportion of diseased beef on Kauai is gigantic; fifty, sixty or even seventy per cent of the cattle having tubercular trouble. Destroying the diseased animals would mean the loss of nearly all the cattle there."

Smith: "We did not hesitate to destroy twenty-five per cent of the buildings in Honolulu on account of the plague; I see no good reason why we should stop at killing diseased cattle on Kauai."

Dr. Wood: "The matter should be submitted to a special committee. This condition does not exist only on Kauai but in the islands generally. It requires careful consideration and thorough investigation."

The doctor's suggestion was put in the form of a motion and the matter was unanimously carried.

Cooper: "There is another matter I wish to speak of; the doctors on Kauai would like very much to have plague slides and want the Board to prepare them some."

Dr. Wood: "I will see to it that the slides are sent."

Mules Before the Board.

Dr. Wood: "The matter of sending mules to Kauai is still on the table."

Smith: "The funny part of the matter is that the people there are willing to receive them."

Cooper: "The mules, in my opinion, should be clipped before leaving."

Hatch: "How about skinning them?"

Cooper: "If they were clipped, the work of disinfection would prove more effective. If they were quarantined here for a sufficient time and then examined I should think it would be all right to allow them to be shipped. It is a very hard matter finding pasture here for live stock."

Dr. Wood: "I know all about that; I'm feeding four horses on hay and oats for want of pasture."

Permission was finally granted for shipping the mules. The animals will go into quarantine for fifteen days in an outlying district and will be clipped and disinfected and examined before shipping.

Cooper: "I wish to ask for two days leave of absence." No action taken.

Dr. Wood read a notice submitted to him by Jack McVeigh, superintendent of the Kalihi detention camp, for approval. No action was taken on the matter.

The notice reads as follows:

KALIHI CAMP!

Notice.

On and after March 31, 1900, no further rations will be issued to any persons not detained in quarantine.

All persons remaining in Kalihi camp after March 31, 1900, will be charged room rent at a rate of 50 cents per month.

Families wishing to have one room for their own private use will be charged \$4 per month. Not more than ten persons will be allowed to each room. All rents payable in advance.

Smith: "I move that the request of those who wish to transfer horses from this city to the other side of the Island for pasture be granted, after disinfection of the animals, which are to be kept in a separate pasture at their destination under the supervi-

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## AN OLD TIMER

Robert Rycroft Comes To Honolulu.

Erected First Ice Works Here and Was an Early Coffee Planter.

Mr. Robert Rycroft, for many years a prominent figure in agricultural industry in Hawaii, has lately disposed of his large interests on the island of Hawaii and will hereafter reside with his family in Honolulu. He came to Hawaii in the bark *Comet*, Capt. Smith, Skipper Charlie Long, which upon that trip brought the news of the second election of President Lincoln, in the fall of 1864. He first went to work in the Honolulu Iron Works and afterwards went into the plumbing business, which was his profession. He was also proprietor of the Fountain restaurant and Temperance saloon on Fort street in an old one story frame

building then standing on the present site of Thrum's book store. Mr. Rycroft was at this time also proprietor of the old Honolulu Ice Works, at the Cummins' place in Nuuanu valley, which he afterwards sold to the late S. G. Wilder.

Mr. Rycroft then went to Australia, where he erected an ice machine at Brisbane, which was the first ammonia machine there using a pump to compress the gas. After remaining there about two years he returned to Honolulu and soon after removed to the Island of Hawaii in 1877. There he went into the awa shipping business.

The trade in awa at that time was so large that many tons were bandied each year, much of it going to foreign ports, mostly to the United States, for medical purposes.

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## Poisoned

Terrible Feelings. Loss of Sleep.

Impurities often accumulate in the blood and they produce the most dangerous symptoms of poisoning. The appetite is lost, digestion weakens, and nerves are exhausted.

Mrs. F. Flynn, of Adelaide, So. Australia, sends us her photograph and says:

"I used to have terrible feelings come over me. The doctors could do me no good. I could not sleep, my appetite left me, and I was a most miserable woman indeed. Having read of

"AYER'S Sarsaparilla" I thought I would try it. To my great surprise, after taking only two bottles I found myself very much better in every way. After taking six bottles all my disagreeable feelings left me, and I was completely cured."

If your bowels are constipated, take Ayer's Pills. They are gentle and sure. They cure biliousness, dyspepsia, and sick headache. Take them with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; one aids the other.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## LOCAL BREVIETIES.

W. H. Crawford, charged with conducting a che ft bank, had his case continued in the Police Court yesterday.

Wray Taylor's Amateur Orchestra had a most successful rehearsal last evening, twenty-two members being present.

# TOLD BY FIGURES

## Statistics of Hawaii's Commerce.

### ANNUAL CUSTOMS REPORT

#### A Strong Showing of the Islands' Business Prosperity and Steady Onward March.

Hawaii's well-wishers will find material for the most optimistic trade visions in the report of the Collector General of Customs just issued from the presses of the Hawaiian Gazette Company. It is a compact volume of 130 pages whose statistical tables give at a glance an index to the business of the Islands. Collector Stackable comments on its contents as follows:

"The commerce of the year has been marked by three especial notable characteristics. First, a continuation of the phenomenal imports of last year, second, a moderate increase in exports and, third, the combined imports and exports form the largest total ever shown by a single year in the history of this country."

His modest estimate of the year's mercantile progress is more than substantiated by the array of figures.

For 1899 the total imports were \$18,059,605.79 as compared with \$11,650,890 for 1898. The exports were \$22,628,741.82 for 1899, a credit for Honolulu on the balance sheet of trade of \$3,569,136.03. In 1898 the exports were \$17,346,744.79, a credit balance for that year of \$5,695,853.98. The total foreign commerce for 1899 was \$41,688,347.61 and for 1898, \$28,997,635.60, an increase of \$12,690,712.01 for the past year.

#### Prosperity's Measure.

A fair measure of the commerce of Island ports is the customs revenue, which for the years 1898 and 1899 is as follows:

Ports	1898	1899
Honolulu	\$873,267.68	\$1,248,487.98
Hilo	14,882.91	32,751.39
Kahului	7,083.59	11,776.58
Mahukona	1,617.52	2,455.06
Kailua	100.00	96.50
Waimea (Kauai)	14.00	
Palauu		61.50
Total	\$896,975.70	\$1,295,628.95

This is an increase of \$99,653.25 for the last twelve months. As usual, December shows the largest revenue of the months, being \$163,275 for 1899 as against \$130,438 for 1898, while the receipts in February in 1899 of \$86,764 were the lowest of the year against \$62,484, the lowest for 1898.

The imports and exports by customs ports were as follows:

Imports	1898	1899
Honolulu	\$10,023,665.42	\$16,709,534.24
Hilo	787,103.05	1,139,052.58
Kahului	647,846.56	990,816.34
Mahukona	182,178.90	192,172.72
Kailua	10,096.88	14,136.38
Palauu		13,833.54
Total	\$11,650,890.81	\$18,059,605.79

The exports and imports by countries were

Exports	1898	1899
Honolulu	\$11,611,510.00	\$15,369,664.44
Hilo	3,468,952.14	3,627,634.45
Kahului	1,843,654.95	2,754,967.05
Mahukona	427,627.64	576,175.55
Kailua		
Palauu		
Total	\$17,346,744.79	\$22,628,741.82

The following table shows the imports and exports by countries:

Imports	1898	1899
U. S.	\$8,695,501.17	\$17,020,521.17
Grt. Brit.	1,287,726.17	1,774,075.52
Germany	352,043.65	381,132.82
China	328,851.87	384,22.00
Japan	254,324.98	673,410.50
Aus. & N. Z.	198,584.61	257,388.04
Canada	383,383.40	113,450.63
Pac. Isla.	7,292.12	1,035.48
Chile	222,749.80	
All others	43,671.55	64,130.26
Total	\$11,650,890.81	\$18,059,605.79

The following table shows the imports and exports by countries:

Exports	1898	1899
U. S.	\$17,256,084.49	\$22,517,758.82
Grt. Brit.		
Germany		
China and Japan	14,892.2	21,059.04
Aus. & N. Z.	1,872.77	39,883.25
Canada	23,963.25	17,067.62
Pac. Isla.		
Chile		
France		
All others		
Total	\$17,346,744.79	\$22,628,741.82

It will be seen that the largest amount received all the exports from the Islands except a trifle of \$111,000 sent to Japan and China. Australia is the principal competitor with the Islands, but the latter sent nearly twice as much in 1899 as did Australia. Chile's share of \$2,227.49 in imports in 1899 was due to the country's sending that value in foreign imports in 1898.

The following figures:

Classified Exports	1898	1899
In classified exports		
the following figures:		
Atmos. 1898 \$16,614.02	\$18,181.00	\$18,181.00
Rice 140.25 14	12,562.00	12,562.00

values and descriptions to be filled in.

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## COOPER HOME

Brings News of Affairs  
At Kauai.

Attorney General Says Islanders are  
In Full Accord With Honolulu's Plague Plans.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Attorney General H. E. Cooper came back from Kauai yesterday morning and has much of interest to tell about his trip. He found the people of Kauai agreeing fully with the stringent actions of the Honolulu authorities and thoroughly willing to stand their share of the expense entailed. They are themselves sparing no effort to preserve a sanitary condition and daily inspections of all the plantation camps are being maintained.

"The Kauaians are keeping an askant eye on the health status," said the Attorney General last night. "They talk freely of the importance of barring all risk of infection and are determined to take no chances. No lack of money or men will interfere with the system of inspection they have put in force and the Kauaians reason that the other islands, and in particular Honolulu, should be as deeply interested as are they, on account of the vast sugar industry seated there which might be ruined by a general epidemic.

"At Hanamaulu where I first landed, I was Sheriff Coney's guest and with him I visited Koloa. The native policeman who, according to Dr. Waughop, has been suffering with varioloid, is well on the road to recovery. He was never so sick as to take to his bed, is not pitted and I noticed only a slight discoloration of his face. He was the guard over the Japanese laborers who were sent from the Honolulu quarantine on January 31. I shall search into the case of these Japanese to see if they are not of the same lot as those sent to Hana, Maui, where a case of varioloid appeared. There is now a case of measles under quarantine on the island."

Attorney General Cooper said that he spent some time in inspecting the McBryde plantation and found it in an extremely flourishing condition.

"Everything is being done on the most approved lines," said he. "There are four complete sets of steam plows on a novel pattern. The water development promises well, especially the system of reservoirs with an aggregate capacity of nearly 300,000,000 gallons made to catch the flow of the Wahawa stream. A tunnel 1,400 feet long will divert the entire stream, so as to fill the reservoirs, near the McBryde home-stead. There are 5,000 acres below the 400 foot level, all but 1,200 acres being fine soil. Three thousand acres more cane land lies just above that level, much of the low land is rocks, but it is being rapidly cleared under contract and shows a very fine, rich soil as it is broken by steam plowing immediately after clearing. The old Cilele mill now belonging to McBryde plantation, is turning out about twenty tons of sugar a day of ten hours' run, or about double what it used to do."

The Attorney General also found Makaweli plantation in a gratifying condition. He said that he spent one night at Francis Gay's home. "The water in the main ditch of Makaweli is rather low," said Mr. Cooper, "but the cane seems to need no more. I looked over the hospital at Waimea. A surgery ward is a necessity, and several additional buildings should be erected. I found the hospital at Lihue in excellent shape, and I also visited the public buildings at Lihue, Koloa, Makaweli and Waimea. From Lihue to Waimea the roads are very good.

"At Lihue, all the criminal cases were disposed of easily, the defendants pleading guilty or withdrawing their pleas. Some will have to go over until next term. Judge Hardy is on the bench and Sheriff Coney is prosecutor.

"Makaweli had a great time on Saturday when the steamship Charles Nelson left that port for San Francisco. A foreign ship there is a decided novelty and from miles around the people came to see the Nelson pull out for the Coast. They made a picnic of it and old-timers grew reminiscent of similar sights."

## NOT BIGAMY.

Chinese Woman Wins Her Case Before the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the Chinese polygamy case which excited all Chinatown during its trial before Judge Wilcox in August last. A woman named Lee Shee came to Honolulu months ago from China, representing herself to be the wife of a Chinese resident by the name of Chang Sam. On her arrival here she refused to consort with Chang Sam and married another Chinese. She was arrested on a charge of bigamy. Ex-Attorney General W. O. Smith, Judge J. M. Davidson and Ex-Deputy Attorney General A. L. C. Atkinson appeared for the prosecution, and T. McCants Stewart appeared for the defendant. On the trial before Judge Wilcox the secretary of the Chinese legation and several prominent Chinese merchants gave testimony as to the marriage customs of China and swore that a marriage could take place by proxy by using rooster instead of the absent bridegroom. It was also shown that Chang Sam, the prosecuting witness, had sent money to China to the relatives of the defendant for the purchase of defendant, and that she had left her relatives and lived with Chang Sam's relatives for a long period before coming to Honolulu. Chang Sam paid her passage and she represented herself to the custom house authorities as Chang Sam's wife.

On her arrival she went to the residence of Lo Kui, who was Chang Sam's agent in the transaction but refused to meet and live with Chang Sam and shortly was married to another Chinese by Rev. Mr. Parker. The prosecution contended that the facts proved a valid

marriage in China, and that the woman's subsequent marriage here was a polygamous one. The evidence for the defendant was to the effect, that none of the requirements of the Chinese customs were complied with; that the defendant represented herself as the wife of Chang Sam, because she was told to do so to get admitted to the islands; that she came to be married, but on her arrival she heard Chang Sam had a wife living and wanted her for a concubine. Whereupon she declined to live with him and married another man.

Judge Wilcox decided that a valid marriage was proven, that defendant was guilty of bigamy, and imposed a fine of \$100 with thirty days' imprisonment. An appeal was immediately taken to the Supreme Court. It was argued by T. McCants Stewart at the December term, and the final decision written by Acting Chief Justice Frear was handed down yesterday reversing the judgment of the District Court and discharging the defendant, on the ground that there was no valid marriage in China.

## SENATOR TILLMAN.

The Man Who Attacked the Hawaiian Bill.

Following is a picture and autobiography of the man who declared in the Senate the other day that "a man who dares to oppose the sugar barons of Hawaii is in jeopardy of his life."



Senator Benjamin Ryan Tillman of South Carolina, lives at Trenton, in that State. He was born in Edgefield county, S. C., August 11, 1847; received an academic education under the instruction of George Dolph at Bethany in the same county; quit school in July, 1864, to join the Confederate army, but was stricken with a severe illness which caused the loss of his left eye, and kept him an invalid for two years; followed farming as a pursuit and took no active part in politics till he began the agitation of 1886 for industrial and technical education which culminated in the establishment of the Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Calhoun's old home, Fort Hill; the demand for educational reform broadened into a demand for other changes in state affairs, and he was put forward by the farmers as a candidate for governor in 1890; after an exciting and heated canvass he received the nomination in the Democratic convention by a vote of 270 to 56 for his opponent, and was elected in November following; this was his first political office, and he was re-elected in 1892 by an overwhelming vote; his term of governor was signalized by the passage of the dispensary law for the control of the liquor traffic by the state, and by the establishment of another college, the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College for Women, at Rock Hill, an institution which bids fair to lead all similar schools in the south; entered the race for the senate against General Butler, and the two canvassed the state, county by county, with the result that Tillman was elected as a Democrat by the general assembly by a vote of 131 to 21 for Butler. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

## A LOCAL ITEM.

There are a great many of them. Every paper has its share. Statements hard to believe: harder to prove.

Statements from far-away places. What people say in New York. Public expression from California. Oft times good endorsement there. But of little service here at home. Honolulu people want local proof.

The sayings of neighbors, friends and citizens.

Home endorsement counts.

It is beyond dispute. This is the backing that stands behind every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. John E. Bush of Punchbowl st. this city, is attached to the Hawaiian Interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

This is only one case in hundreds right here in Honolulu—people whom you may know—people whose statements can not be disputed.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name—DOAN'S and take no other.

It is likely that the trial of the W. H. Marshall libel case will be postponed until the May term of court, at least. Word comes from New York that Dr. Henry Foster whose testimony is wanted is now in Florida and will not return to New York until April. E. A. Griffith of New York who was appointed commissioner to take Dr. Foster's testimony written to that effect. The case was postponed last term to obtain Dr. Foster's evidence. It will be necessary to appoint a commissioner in Florida or await Dr. Foster's return to New York.

Tom McTighe of Macfarlane & Co. has gone into quarantine preparatory to a trip to the other Islands.

## A NOBLE WORK

Hawaiian Relief Society Report.

Creditable Efforts in Aid of the Plague Sufferers—Receipts And Expenditures.

A brave showing is made in the annual report of the Hawaiian Relief Society, which a day ago elected officers for the ensuing twelve months, and rendered account of its accomplishments in the past year. While its ordinary work is the caring for indigent and in firm natives, the society, early in the plague epidemic, assumed extraordinary duties, and has been a material aid in looking after the sufferers in quarantine. Monday the members met and elected the same officers as in 1889 excepting the treasurer, Mrs. J. F. Bowler, who was succeeded by Miss Lucy Adams. Mrs. Bowler contemplates a visit to the Coast and feared her absence might retard the work of the society.

The officers chosen were as follows: President, Mrs. S. C. Allen; first vice president, Mrs. James Campbell; second vice president, Mrs. Robert Lewers; secretary, Mrs. George Beckley; treasurer, Miss Lucy Adams; board of directors, Mrs. E. S. Cunha, Mrs. J. Nawahi, Mrs. J. F. Bowler, Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, Miss Agnes McIntyre, Mrs. Irene Brown and Mrs. A. Fernandez.

It was announced that the society has been supporting for a year past forty families whose members were unable to make their own living. The cost of this had been \$2,932.20. Starting the year with a balance of \$1,500, collections had been made of \$2,317.65, inclusive of membership fees, donations and the proceeds of a luncheon and concert. There was a balance now in the treasury of \$885.43. The membership now numbers eighty-one, having greatly gained during the last few months.

Besides this accounting the society's officers reported on a special fund, which had been raised for the work among the plague sufferers. Altogether \$8,180.75 was received for this purpose and of this \$7,266.47 was still on hand. The bulk of this sum was collected by Mark P. Robinson, who had volunteered to aid the society. His collections were as follows: Kapiolani Estate, \$500; W. G. Irwin & Co., \$500; Theo. H. Davies & Co., \$500; H. Hackfeld & Co., \$500; Oahu Railway & Land Co., \$500; James Campbell, \$500; S. M. Damon, \$250; M. P. Robinson, \$250; The B. F. Dillingham Co., \$250; T. May, \$250; Lewers & Cooke, \$250; F. A. Schaefer & Co., \$250; Castle & Cooke, \$250; Pacific Hardware Co., \$125; Bruce Cartwright, \$100; E. O. Hall & Son, \$100; M. W. McCheaney & Sons, \$100; H. J. Nolte, \$100; Aubrey Robinson, \$100; Robert Lewers, \$100; Mrs. Robert Lewers, \$100; Mrs. John Ena, \$50; W. W. Dimond, \$50; Frank Hustace, \$50; Dr. Robert W. Anderson, \$25; George W. Farr, \$5; Thomas Gay, \$5; T. O. Wills, \$10; cash, \$20; Wall Nichols, \$5; Hawaiian News Co., \$5; M. McInerney, \$10; Kohala native church, \$10.05; cash, \$5; cash, \$5.

Mrs. Beckley had handed in \$117.25, received from Hilo people, and Mrs. Nawahi \$150, from natives of the same town. Besides the society received \$2,083.45 from all other sources. The expense for the assistance extended to plague sufferers was \$922.28. From the Saturday night of the Chinatown fire until the following Thursday the society fed and provided with clothing and blankets fifty people at the relief camp number 1. Since then it has had visiting committees constantly in the field and has done a deal of good in caring for unfortunate who come from quarantine penniless and homeless. This work will be continued and any balance left of the society's plague fund will be devoted to its general charity. The officers voiced the thanks of the society to the generous public which made possible its efforts.

## JAPANESE RELIEF SOCIETY.

What Has Been Done by Its Lady Members to Relieve Suffering.

At the time of the first outbreak of plague, when it was known that the authorities had decided to burn the infected districts in Chinatown and to send the refugees into quarantine, a number of Japanese ladies got together and organized a temporary Relief Society.

This society is most grateful to the many kind friends for the hearty assistance it has received. By their liberal donations it was able to provide clothing and other necessary articles to hundreds of destitute Japanese who were unfortunate in losing everything during the great fire of January 20th.

It may be of interest to the generous donors to know that the donations received amounted to \$896.

Besides 1,110 garments for men, women and children, 588 pairs of underwear, needles, thread, scissors, combs, soap, etc. were distributed.

Now that the people in the detention camp have been released, this society will disband, transferring the balance of its fund into the hands of the Japanese Benevolent Society, an organization which is doing general relief work.

## AN EDITOR FINDS A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

A. R. De Flent, editor of the Journal, Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Boston, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H.

Tom McTighe of Macfarlane & Co. has gone into quarantine preparatory to a trip to the other Islands.



## ITCHING SKIN HUMORS

INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY CUTICURA.

A hot bath with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, to heal the skin, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing of skin, burning, bleeding, scaly, and cracked skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes and eruptions, when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail.

MOTHERS to know CUTICURA SOAP, is the greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers as well as purest and sweetest of toilet and baby soaps.

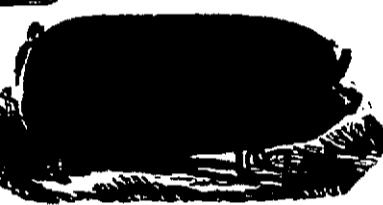
Gold throughout the world. Parke, Davis, and Co., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A. British depots. F. Nevels & Sons, London. "How to Cure Itching Humors," free.

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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

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Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

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